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and Southern Hotel.

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House.

"When the clouds roll by" John P.

Frenz will be made treasurer of the

Democratic State committee.

The 14th of April, the date appointed

for the Democratic State convention, is

a day well remembered by a good many

people in this country. It was on the

evening of the 14th of April that John

Wilkes Booth assassinated Abraham

Lincoln.

An Eastern exchange says that Senator

McPherson, of New Jersey, is the

second choice of the Cleveland men be-

cause he was one of the three Demo-

crats in the Senate who voted against

free silver. But Mr. Cleveland's friends

do not seem to have a call on the nomi-

nation.

A well-known Wisconsin Democrat

who acquired enough notoriety by one

term in Congress expressed the average

Western Democratic opinion of Mr.

Cleveland when he said that "he was a

Democrat on the tariff question, a mug-

wump on the civil-service lobby, and a

Republican on the silver issue."

GOVERNOR BOIES, of Iowa, tells the

Legislature that the present year, with

its better prices for agricultural prod-

ucts, is the best the State has seen for

years. In other words, the Governor is

going back on his year-ago declaration,

in New York, that there was a loss to

the farmer of Iowa on every acre of corn

he raised.

"If you pass a free-coinage bill" said

one of us who get back here," said a

Massachusetts Democrat to his fellow

in the national house. "If the House

does not go on record in favor of free

silver it will displease all the Democrats

in the South and West," says the At-

lanta Constitution. It is a case of "be-

tween the devil and the deep sea."

The report comes from Washington,

by way of the New York Sun, that Mr.

Mills, of Texas, has declared that the

Democrats must either nominate Gov.

Hill or some Western man for Presi-

dent, and this after all the Cleveland

workers stood by him for Speaker. It

is said, however, that Mr. Mills has a

grievance against Mr. Cleveland be-

cause he declared that he had no inter-

est in the speakership contest.

REFERRING to the resolution of Jerry

Simpson to investigate Secretary Rusk's

department, Professor Wiley, chief

chemist, said that while Medicine Lodge,

Kan., where Simpson lives, was the

place where the interesting and very

successful experiments were made in

the application of alcohol in the manu-

facture of sugar from sorghum, and a

most important one for Kansas, Simp-

son had never visited it. On the other

hand, Senator Plumb spent two days at

the laboratory and in the field, watching

the results. Jerry Simpson has no in-

terest in any agriculture in which cala-

mity is not the principal crop.

The action of the Democrats of the

New York Senate committee in the

conspiracy to unseat Senator Donaldson

is what the New York Times denounces

as "monstrous and infamous." The

board of canvassers had declared Don-

aldson elected by 300 majority, but as

certain returns had been sent back to

county clerks for correction, one at-

tached to a return the red sample ballot

with the certificate that Donaldson had

received all the ballots in the district

like that attached, meaning that the

names were the same. As the ballot, by

law, should be white, and the sample

attached was not, Donaldson was

counted out by the Hill committee, in

spite of the fact that only twenty-five

red ballots were printed for the in-

formation of the officers in the county,

and that the stub-book showed that the

ballots cast, which had been burned,

were white. This outrage has no

parallel in election scandalism. Even

the New York World denounces it.

SENTIMENTAL sympathy, in large

measure, will be extended to Princess

Mary of Teck, who, by the death of Al-

bert Victor, loses not only a husband

but a throne. This marriage engage-

ment has been widely heralded as a love

match, but there is evidence not wholly

concealed from the public that it was

arranged by the defunct matrimonial

agency of her Majesty, the Queen, for reasons

of state. It is not long since Albert

Victor was represented as being in a

lovelorn condition through having been

peremptorily ordered by his stern grand-

parent to refrain from paying his princely

addresses to a daughter of the house of

Orleans with whom he was greatly enam-

ored loved each other fondly, she being an amiable young woman and he of an obedient turn of mind, but it is doubtful if either would have died broken-hearted if separation had come while both lived. Nevertheless, if she was ambitious and hoped to be a queen some day, her disappointment will be great, and many will sympathize with her.

## THE WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF CHILL.

The difference between our government and that of Chili is that the latter refuses to acknowledge its responsibility for the assault and murder of American sailors and make due reparation. It assumes that our sailors were the aggressors, and that the police of Chili did their duty, instead, as our testimony shows, of taking a hand in the outrage. So far as present information goes, they refuse to consider the American testimony or to make such an investigation as will be satisfactory to the United States. Thus far the government has been lenient and patient, because, representing the public sentiment, it would avoid a war with Chili or any other nation if it could be honorably done. But because the President has not been hasty or boisterous about this matter there is no reason to believe that he is not carefully following it up, and that, when the case is fully made up, he will present it to Congress as a basis for a declaration of war. There is, however, no occasion to be excited, and certainly no cause to make mere proclamations. When the United States government is about to go to war it must present to the people an ample cause, and show that there is no honorable alternative.

In no manner has the administration become responsible for a war with Chili. It simply did that for which the United States caused Great Britain to pay \$15,000,000 because the latter failed to do it; that is, failed to prevent a power at war with the United States from purchasing arms at her ports. Had this not been done the administration would have made the United States guilty of a grave breach of the duties of neutrals. It was this observance of international law which is said to have excited the Chilean mob to make its murderous assault upon the American sailors. This is the case as it now stands. It is said that the President will soon present all the papers to Congress, with a view to a declaration of war. It is represented that certain parties are so anxious that they cannot wait, and will call upon the President to present them to Congress. Nothing can be made by such a course. The sensible people of the country of both parties have faith alike in the patriotism and discretion of President Harrison, and if any hysterical statesman assumes otherwise, or if it should seem to others, as has been intimated, that it would be "good politics" to oppose the administration, both will make a mistake. There is no policy in the Chilean affair. It is simply a question of requiring a government which refuses to comply with international law, written or unwritten, to comply. There is reason to believe that the intelligent people of the Republic have that degree of confidence in the judgment of the President and his advisers that they will leave to him to decide, if it becomes necessary, when the time has arrived to declare war.

## MUGWUMPS IN SECRET CONFERENCE.

Seventeen mugwumps met in an upper chamber of a New York restaurant the other night, and in secret and solemn convulsion resolved that a new party must be formed—a party of which, as the irreverent chronicler has it, these seventeen mugwumps would be the father and mother. George William Curtis presided, and among those present were William Dudley Foulke and Lucius B. Swift, of Indiana. Discussion over the political situation lasted for several hours, and it was finally resolved that in the event of the nomination of Blaine by the Republicans and Hill by the Democrats the new party was to be organized. A committee was formed to raise money to establish literary bureaus throughout the country and to prepare the voters for the final great act. Another committee was appointed to prepare a platform, a candidate and a name for the party—all of which are to be announced at the proper time, with an accompaniment of music and red fire. Although these seventeen gentlemen were so greatly excited and even agitated that their eyes fairly flashed and their chins quivered, it is gratifying to know that these manifestations were the natural result of the tremendous enterprise in which they were engaged, and not the effect of improper stimulants. The Journal is informed that coffee and cigars were the refreshments of the occasion, but it hastens to express its conviction that this report is incorrect, and that their nerves were buoyed up by tea and cigarettes or chewing-gum. At all events, the proceedings were conducted in a manner entirely amiable and ladylike, and the new party was born into an atmosphere of such perfect political purity that it will cause it to curl up in agony. After completing their great work and bracing up on a final cup of tea, the seventeen mugwumps stole cautiously home, feeling, as report has it, as if they had been real deities.

## THE DEAD PRINCE AND THE SUCCESSION.

Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and oldest son of the Prince of Wales, was a young man who had displayed few qualities that commended him to the English people as a desirable future ruler. He was of amiable disposition, but showed a weakness and inefficiency of character not in accordance with the ideal attributes of royalty—an ideal, by the way, that history shows to have been missed oftener than it was realized in the line of British kings. The young prince, however, had exhibited no particularly vicious traits, and time and the restraints of his position might have better fitted him for the honors to which

he was heir. But, aside from the natural grief at the death of this son, the royal family and its special supporters will regard the event as a misfortune in another sense. In the first place, it will have the effect of reopening popular discussion as to the hereditary rights of kings—always so ominous to the heirs of thrones, and which has already been offensively brought to the attention of the Prince of Wales. But the most calamitous result, in the eyes of the Guelphs, will be the fact that it brings the family of the Duke of Fife more directly in the line of succession. Only three lives, those of the Queen, the Prince of Wales and Prince George now stand between the Duchess of Fife and the throne. In the event of her accession, the Duke of Fife would officially occupy a position similar to that held by Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband, but being, according to all accounts, a man of strong character and much intelligence, he would, practically, be king. His children would be first in succession when the direct male line was broken, and that this thought had agitated the minds of the Queen and her son was proved by the talk, at the time of the marriage, of exacting a renunciation of the Princess's right in the royal line, a plan that was finally considered inadvisable. Considering the probability that the Prince of Wales and his son George will enjoy many years of life, this concern over remote contingencies seems rather uncalled for, but it is such anxieties that form a great part of the troubles of royalty. The Duke of Fife comes of an old and honorable family as does his wife, and his blood, besides being a degree purer perhaps, has the merit in English estimation of being free from foreign taint. So far as the outside world is concerned, it can only look on as at a game in which it has but the interest of a spectator, and watch the moves without caring who wins. The world's sympathy will go to the parents mourning for a son as a humbler parents mourn, and its attention will then be turned to Prince George. This second and only living son of the Prince of Wales is, by all descriptions, a reckless, daredevil sort of youth, but with a certain manliness that makes him rather a favorite with the English people, and that promises the development of a good deal of character. With a farewell to Albert Victor the Queen's subjects will, in the same breath, cry all hail to Prince George.

## CORPORATIONS AND EMPLOYEES.

If the president of the street-railroad is wise he will take advantage of the present opportunity to readjust the relations between the company and its employees, and place them on a more satisfactory basis. The time has passed when any corporation can afford to treat its employees as if they were mere machines. If corporations have no souls, men have, and in return for faithful service they have a right to expect something more and better than the treatment that is accorded to dumb brutes. As a mere matter of business, it is much wiser for a corporation or any employer to treat employees kindly and even liberally than to treat them as if they had no rights outside the contract which the employer is bound to respect. Good treatment secures better service, greater interest in the work, more watchfulness of the interest of employers, and more satisfactory relations every way. It is easy to say that when a man makes a contract he knows what he has to expect, and has no right to expect anything more. This is a Shylock view. It is based on the doctrine that a poor man must work or starve, and if he does not choose to starve he must work on such terms as the employer chooses to dictate. This is a hard, inhuman doctrine. One of the leading express companies doing business in this city retires all its employees on half pay when they become incapacitated for active duty by old age, sickness or injuries. The same company gave all its employees who enlisted during the war half pay as long as they remained in the army. Does any person doubt that that kind of treatment pays in the better service which it secures?

The street-railroad employees are a hard-worked class of men, and their pay is none too liberal. Their hours are long and they are subject to many exacting rules. If these rules are necessary to the proper working of the system, they ought, at least, to be enforced with as much kindness and as little friction as possible. A man ought not to be continually reminded that his employment is a form of slavery, and that if he does not like his work he can quit it. If he renders faithful service he should be treated kindly, whether the contract calls for it or not, and there is no better way of securing faithful service than by such treatment.

The matter of free transportation for the employees of the street-railroad company is an important one to them and a very small one to the company. The company has it in its power to oppress and humiliate them in the matter, but it would be far wiser, juster and more humane to treat them liberally, and it would pay handsomely in dollars and cents.

## MANNING AND SIMEONI.

Death was busy yesterday among the world's famous men, and it is safe to say that of the three who answered his call Cardinal Manning will leave the greatest gap. He has been one of the notable Englishmen of the century—one who will rank with Disraeli and Gladstone in commanding ability, and whose influence upon British opinion, in another sphere, has been greater than either. Before he left the Anglican church he had achieved a wide reputation as an eloquent preacher and a zealous churchman—so much so that it is safe to assume that he might have reached the highest position in the state church if his conscience had not led him to leave the church of his fathers and his country and become a communicant of the Catholic Church, which at that time had little influence in Great Britain. In that church and in that field full scope was afforded for the exercise of his wonderful capacity as an organ-

izer, his zeal and brilliancy as an ecclesiastic. More than any man he has made the Catholic Church a power in England. Because so able, so brilliant and so highly connected a man as Manning became a Catholic, thousands have followed him. In thirty-five years he has become the best-known man in the Catholic Church, second only to the Pope, and there is reason to believe that his advice was held in high value at Rome. Cardinal Manning was much more than a churchman. He took a deep interest in public affairs, not to make them of the church, but to improve the condition of the masses. He espoused the cause of home rule in Ireland, and it had no more powerful champion. His first work as archbishop was with the masses—by promoting temperance, benevolent guilds and elementary education. He refused to erect a large cathedral until there was a Catholic free school for every child of his flock, and his life work was conducted in a way calculated to bring practical benefits to those who needed them. In general work for the uplifting of the masses he was not unwilling to join those who were not of his faith. In his literary work he displayed the power of a master; and even when he discussed economic questions or social topics he spoke with a power that attracted attention. Catholic or Protestant, the human race is the gainer by such men as the dead Cardinal. In his death his church loses the man who had done most for its advancement in this century.

Another influential prelate of the Catholic Church who died yesterday is Cardinal Simeoni. Forty years ago he held some of the most important positions in the church, both temporal and ecclesiastic. In 1876 he was appointed Secretary of State to Pope Pius, which position he held until the death of that Pontiff. When Pope Leo became the head of the church Cardinal Simeoni was appointed prefect-general of the Propaganda. While not so widely known outside the church as many prelates, he was regarded as one of the ablest men in a body of men selected for their learning and ability.

## HOME ADVANCEMENT IN THE POTTERY INDUSTRY.

The first thirty pages of the January number of the Popular Science Monthly are devoted to an article entitled, "Recent Advances in the Pottery Industry," by Edwin A. Barber, using one of a series of papers on the development of American industries since Columbus. Among general readers there is an indefinite idea that during the past few years considerable progress has been made in the production of household pottery, so much so that the work of the home industries compares favorably with those of other countries. Those who have given more attention to the subject know that no little progress has been made in the production of ornamental ceramics, but most of these will be surprised to learn, as they will from reading the article in question, that during the last dozen years, and certainly since the Centennial exhibition, which gave an impetus to home production, more than a score of potteries scattered over the country are producing, in their several lines, the finest wares to be found in the world. That there may be no mistake about it, the words of Mr. Barber are quoted, as follows:

In our reproductions of the thin Belleek ware of Ireland, the Limoges faience of the Haviland and other specialties of the Continental potteries, we find that they, but often excel them in delicacy of form and beauty of glaze and decoration. Our relief tiles surpass in artistic merit anything produced abroad of a similar character, having won the first premium over British wares before we brought them to their present state of perfection. Our architectural terra cottas have, within the past few years, left England behind, and are now produced in a manner, and so cultivated was her intellect that to know her was considered a treat for the favored of the gods.

Among the illustrations of terra cotta are samples of the work of the Indianapolis Terra Cotta Company, which, in spite of its brief existence, has attained a high rank for its work. But the most important achievement of the development of the pottery industry in the United States is the cheapening of household table-ware more than 50 per cent, and at the same time producing a wealth of designs which, because of the employment of the printing process in decoration, beautify the homes of thousands who could not otherwise purchase works of artistic merit.

It can be added that this great industry began with the protective policy of 1861, and has grown until it is a miracle under its increased duties. It is very gratifying to find this testimony of the wisdom of the Republican policy in scientific periodicals inclined to free trade.

## THE FREE-WOOL BILL.

Now that the bill of Chairman Springer to put wool on the free list is before the committee on ways and means, the task of the free-trade organ will depend upon its location. In the East, where woolen-mills are numerous and the wool-growers are comparatively few, the free-trade organ will dilate upon the great advantage to be derived from free and cheap wool by consumers and manufacturers. Perchance the organ will allude to the fabled "markets of the world," which, just now, Great Britain cannot find. In the West, the organ will tell the wool-growers that the duty of wool is no protection to him, because the prices of some grades of wool have declined since the readjustment of duties by the McKinley law. It will tell the wool-grower that the duties on woolen goods make his clothing much higher, while the duty on foreign wools does not increase the price he receives for his clip. In short, the organ will tell him a great deal of stuff upon the assumption that he is fool enough to accept all that it offers as in the nature of inspired truth.

The wool-growing industry of this country is a most important one. In some localities it is a main dependence of those engaged in agriculture, while to thousands of farmers in the Northern and Central States the small flocks of sheep are items upon which those engaged in general agriculture depend for their incomes. The industry of agri-

culture for several years preceding 1891 was depressed, because the production of a few crops, like wheat, corn and oats, and such animals as cattle and hogs, was in excess of such a demand as would insure remunerative prices. The cotton-growers are now trying to organize to reduce the acreage, to the end that a smaller crop and remunerative prices may be secured. The efforts of all intelligent agriculturists, agricultural organizations and official agricultural departments are directed to the introduction of crops which are not now grown, to the end that a few crops may not be produced in excess of such a demand as will insure paying prices. In view of these facts, the attempt to put wool on the free list, and to put the American wool-grower on equal footing with the producers in Australia, Cape of Good Hope and South America, where lands are of little value, and those employed in the industry are paid wages which would not be regarded as wages in this country, is designed to eliminate a very important branch of agriculture without conferring any corresponding advantage upon anybody except the foreign wool-grower and manufacturer.

That the duty on wool does give American wool-growers an advantage beyond honest question. If they were able to furnish the United States with all the wool required the duty would have little effect on the price, but when our manufacturers must import at least a quarter of all the wool consumed, the price here must, as a rule, be the foreign price, with the duty added. If a certain grade is worth 30 cents a pound on the ship at New York before the duty is paid, it will cost the consumer the duty in excess of that price, so long as we depend upon foreign producers for a considerable portion of the wool consumed. Therefore, it stands to reason that the same grade of wool raised by the American farmer will bring him the foreign price with nearly the duty added. Within eighteen months the prices of Australian wools have fallen 35 per cent. This is due to the fact that during the past ten years the world's supply of wool has been largely increased. With such a fall there must be a decline in this country; but it is a notable fact that No. 1 Ohio was higher by 2 cents this season than last, and that the decline in the price of domestic wools was not as decided as upon similar grades of foreign wools. The truth is that the money which the American producer receives for his wool is double the price that the Australian gets for his, and that if he had to accept the foreign price at the present time, our wool industry, now the third or fourth in the world, would decline, year by year, in the face of an unequal competition with those countries in which wools are raised cheaply because companies and syndicates control large sections of country and a few half-clad natives can care for thousands of sheep.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

QUEEN EMMA, of Holland, has insured her life in trust for her daughter for a sum equivalent to over half a million dollars. The women in Bridgeton, Pa., have formally petitioned the Mayor for permission to carry red pepper with them when they go out after dark.

MRS. AUGUSTA EVANS Wilson is living quietly at Spring Hill, a suburb of Mobile. The architect of "Beech" is said to be in the city, and he is expected to welcome Amelia Rives as a rival in Southern literature.

FELIX NICKEL, a French horn-player, valued his ability to pucker up his lips at \$300, and because his lips will not pucker as they used to, he has sold a New York firm, whose wagon struck him, injuring his lip.

The son recently born to Prince Frederick Leopold, of Prussia, is the twenty-fifth living prince of the royal and imperial house of Hohenzollern. There is little danger that Prussia or Germany will ever be in want of an heir.

MME. JOAN TROUWENET, widow of the famous Russian novelist, is greatly mourned by a large circle of acquaintances. She was extremely affable in manner, and so cultivated was her intellect that to know her was considered a treat for the favored of the gods.

ONE of George Kennan's hobbies has been for many years the collection of newspaper accounts of suicides, from which he will probably produce a book some day that will make a sensation. He has theories on the physical phenomena which induce self-destruction that are extremely novel, though, as he himself says, they are as yet immature and partly tentative.

A COLD-WEATHER notion is the window-roll. This is made of cheese-cloth, that useful of materials, and is the length of the width of the sill, and very narrow. It is filled with sand, and serves to "stop a crack to keep the wind away." It is slightly misquoted. Care must be taken not to fill the bag too solidly, as it does not so well adjust itself as when loosely packed.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER'S wife is described as a charming little woman, as lively as a cricket, devoted to her home and the interests of her husband. She has written more or less for publication, though she is not a blue-stocking. All the young people like her. A Western newspaper says it regards Mr. Springer as Mr. Springer's best achievement, brightening accomplishment and most admirable quality.

THE late Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who was known on this side of the Atlantic for his attainments in philology, left a collection of valuable chemicals, which comprised the rare iridium and germanium, which is held to be worth fifty times its weight in gold. He bequeathed this fine collection to the nation, and it may be said that it was a more valuable bequest than any other Bonaparte ever made.

LONGFELLOW'S eldest daughter, the "grave Alice," and her uncle, the poet's brother, occupy the fine old homestead in Cambridge. On either side of the house are the two pretty cottages of the poet's married daughters, Mrs. Dana (born Edith Longfellow) and Mrs. Thorpe, who was Miss Annie Longfellow. Miss Alice Longfellow is described as a very sweet and fair woman, with a noticeable resemblance to her famous father in eyes and in expression.

ONE of the royal women of Europe whom the gossips are never weary of talking about is Mme. De Rute, best known as Mme. Katsazi, who is now somewhere between sixty and seventy years of age. The granddaughter of Louis Bonaparte, she was counted in her day the most beautiful woman in Paris, but she was a perpetual thorn in the side of her husband, Napoleon III. The escape of her youth are continued in her age, and she is just now the central figure of a scandal that is described as "hideous."